Stories Eminently Worth Telling of Experiences and Adventures in the Great National Struggle.

TWO YEARS' MEN.

An Appeal for Justice to Them Editor National Tribune: On July 9, 1861, George Blackwell, Delos Cur-No. 171, Seth W. Kellogg's father, was paid \$100 bounty, and July 27, 1868, was paid \$50 additional bounty. Mrs. Curtis, widow of Delos Curtis, was paid and additional bounty. Setheral Parks of Mrs. Curtis, widow of Delos Curtis, which is a paid coriginal and additional bounty. Setheral Parks of Mrs. 23d Mo., Port Orchard, Wash. original and additional bounties August, '63, and January, '68. No heirs for McKenzie have made claims. The others served until mustered out with the regiment, May 31, 1865, and re-ceived no bounty, being given a dis-charge which stated that they enlisted Wells has been many times

that received by Tucker and Wells, signed by the same officers, given the same day and place and each stating discharge was given because of expirations of service and each falsely stating the regiment was July 9 of two years' service under a muster-in of "two years unless sooner discharged." The Government exerits option and did not consult The Comptroller refuses bounty to Tucker and Wells because the dis-charge stated we enlisted for "the un-expired term." He pays Hunt under the same circumstances, and acknowledges the proof was before him that we mustered "for two years unless sooner discharged." There could have been no claim maintained for the heirs of Kellogg and Curtis or by Hunt himself If the enlistment had not been for two

years.

It seems there is no power to which we can appeal for this nullification of law, except to Congress. The man making the outrageous decision is plerced with a rebel bullet. In the face of the foe, to personally lead a bayonet President, unless a new act can be had that labels each particular hair on the dog so there is no possible chance to evade the law now on the statute book.

I would be glad to hear from any of the comrades in exactly the same condition. It is not a "square deal"—it is justice facing both ways. It is might:

Record to personally lead a bayonet chance of his indeed sick at heart and stomach for some time, and the boys made much fun at my expense.—Wm. H. Rochelle, Co. B. 2d N. J.; Co. K. 27th N. J.; Co. C. 2d N. J.; Co. K. 27th N. J.; Co. C. 2d N. J. Cav., Sparta, N. J.

The U. S. Steamer Susqueharms. dition. It is not a "square deal"—it is hero of Fort Mahone.—Kendrick W. justice facing both ways. It is mighty Brown, 186th N. Y., 1265 Kellogg St., poor acknowledgment for services comed when the pay was only \$11 per month, and in my case covers nearly a year's imprisonment.—Henry S. Wells, Co. K. 27th N. Y., Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, Quincy, Ill.

ty, and two from Montgomery County, It was mustered April 26, 1861. (Maj. Burbank Mustering Officer), with Colonel, J. Finley Harrison; Lleutenant-Colonel, Joseph W. Frizell; Major, A. H. Coleman, and had in round numbers about 1,000.

August, 1862, at Clarksburg, W. Va. Upon reorganizing the men elected

naerville, where it remained until Jan. 17, 1863, when it joined Gen. Geo. Crook at Gauley Bridge and embarked for the Army of the Cumberland. It was present at the second Fort

tis, Charles Howard, Alvin G. Hunt, John Hall, Edward D. C. Jones, Charles King, Albertus Kellogg, Henry T. Latimer, Peter McKenzie, Henry C. Tucker, and Henry S. Wells enlisted at Albion. and Henry S. Wells enlisted at Albion, N. Y., to serve "two years unless sooner discharged" in Co. K, 27th N. Y. The muster-in rolls show they were mustered in for "two years unless sooner discharged." McKenzie, Kellogg and Curtis were killed at the First Bull was in a rage, and slapped Davis in the mouth. Davis went down stairs, bor-Curtis were killed at the First Bull was in a rage, and slapped Davis in the Run battle. Aug. 6, 1862, certificate mouth, paris were will be and came to be a supersymptotic and came to be a

THE 186TH N. Y.

for the "unexpired term." notwithstanding the enlistment and muster-in "for victors and the vanquished, to the two years unless sooner discharged." friends and relatives of the victors, and, and notwithstanding they left the State with the regiment and returned with them, having seen all its service. On burg virtually led to the fall of Rich-July 15, 1887. Hunt received \$100 mond and the end of the civil war. bounty. Weils has been many times refused, and Tucker was also refused, after being told by Hunt that he had received the bounty. Whether either of the other seven has received bounty and division which took part in the batof the other seven has received bounts and division which took part in the batsince parting at Albion in 1863 I do
not know. Neither do I know how
many others of our regiment or of the
other 35 two-years' regiments from
New York or the two from Maine are
being deprived of bounty under similar
conditions. I wish to bear testimony to the personal The men killed at Bull Run and bravery of one command, the memory The men killed at Bull Run and Hunt, Tucker and Wells enlisted the same day in the same company, and the three last were mustered out at the same time. The claims of the dead men and Hunt were paid because the enlistment was for two years, and Hunt's discharge was identical with that received by Tucker and Wells. nessed his conduct on that memorable morning he was, and is, and will always

It was about 7:30 in the morning, and hev enlisted for the unexpired earthworks protected by abatis and They lacked from May 31 to chevaux de frise. The Colonel had just the regiment was ordered to charge on given the order to advance on a "charge." Instead of being in the rear he hurried to the front, and was 75 or 100 feet in advance of the line of battle. His tall form was prominent in his lone-liness, being on higher ground than we

to "Move forward! Move forward!" he led the charge with the entire column dashing on in splendid order, meeting the leaden hall, men failing all along the line. Soon down goes the gallant Colonel way in advance of the regiment, Ames, Iowa.

Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, Editor National Tribune: I am

Philip St. George Cooke which appeared ecently. One might infer from your sketch

I remember while in Utah our little that adventurer, Charles A. De Villers, Colonel for the three years' out.

It is a femember while in Utah our little army was paraded out for a general inspection. I think there were 12 comfit; Joseph W. Frizell, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Augustus H. Coleman, When Col. Cooke gave the command, When Col. Cooke gave the command.

Anticiam, where Col. A. H. Coleman was killed (De Villiers having beer cashiered and Frizell gone to the 94th Ohio as Colonet).

The Kanawha Division returned to West Virginia, marching from Clarksburg, W. Va., to Gauley Bridge.

The 11th Ohio was detached at Sumperson of Utah until he resigned to enter the Confederate army.—H. H. Wilson, Newell, Pa.

Death of Gen. Hill.

Editor National Tribune: I am al-Donelson, but not engages.

Nashville, Tenn.

In February, Crook took it to Cartage, Tenn., and May 1 to Murfrees, been a marvel to me how enlisted men been a marvel to me been a marvel to me how enlisted men been a marvel to me been a marvel t but not engaged. Then to published in The National Tribune from veterans touching upon their experi-

Siewart, First Lieutenant, Co. I, Daying there to reform the lines preparaton, O. The Killing of Gen. Nelson.

Editor National Tribune: You are Bearly always right, but I hardly think you do Jeff C. Davis justice in the slaying of Gen. Nelson. I admit that Davis was a stern, sour-looking man. I was in the Third Division, commanded by Gen. A. Baird, while Davis commanded the corps. I do not see how Dzvis could have kept his hand off of Neison and stayed in the army.

tory to an advance toward Petersburg, we first learned of the death of Gen. A. P. Hill. The report current then and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he inadvertently rode into the Union skirmish line and which probably is not far from the truth, was that he ina

Editor National Tribune: I enlisted

1861, and was mustered out 865. I was with the boys at

Aug. 10, 1861, and was mustered out Oct. 8, 1865. I was with the boys at Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1861 when we "fought mit Sigel." We were ordered to reinforce Gen. Halleck at Corinth, Miss., and made Cape Girardeau, Mo., 240 miles, in 10 days, reaching Corinth the day before evacuation. We were rushed up to Cincinnati at the time the farmers helped defend the city and Nation, when Buell and Bragg were running a race for Louisville, and was with the reorganized army when it started south from Louisville in October, 1862.

I was in Sheridan's Division, McCook's gard to raising a purse for the poor fel-Corps, at Stone River and Chickamauga, low. Gen. Morgan's answer was a \$10 Corps, at Stone River and Chickamauga, low. Gen. Morgan's answer was a \$10 and at Chattanooga during the slege we were in the Fourth Corps. We went to Knoxville to the relief of Burnside's back to Ohlowith his father he took army in December, 1863. April, 1864. with him over \$1,500 as a gift from his army in December, 1863. April, 1864. found us "blowing up our muscles," and finally started on the great Atlanta campaign under that splendid chieftain, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman. Joe Johnston and Hood gave us a ho. old time that Summer, but Sherman's army "got there." Our corps, the Fourth, and the arms and equipments for his men. Nelson asked him how many men he had and Davis said that the that shed and Davis said that the hood struck out to capture Nashville. Hood struck out to capture Nashville while Sherman was "marching through Georgia." We met the enemy at Columbia and Spring Hill, and then at Franklin. The old boys know what happened at Franklin when Hood's splendid army jumped on the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps. Hood knew when it was all over with him. Twelve Confederate Generals were killed and wounded in that assault. Nashville, only two weeks later, came pretty near cleaning up what was left of Cheatham's and Pat Cleburne's old veterans, whom we had been facing up to their music from the time we left Louisville in September, 1862. Here's Louisville in September, 1882. Here's a hearty handshake for every old soldler, and especially those of the Army of the Cumberland. I am getting old, and could not march 240 miles in 10 days now, wading streams, etc., as we did when hurrying to reinforce Gen. Halleck at Corinth, living on quarter rations most of the time. Often on that trip and during the preceding campaign we were given bran and shorts to live on until we could get something better, and the company coffee mill was someimes pressed into service to grind corn to make hoecake. If we could have had a ration of what was afterwards known as "embalmed beef" we would have been so glad that caps would have een thrown in the air.-George Lounsberry, Co. E, 36th Ill. Made Coffee of Castor Beans.

Editor National Tribune: At Georgeown, Ga., during the armistice between weighing nearly 200 pounds, which killed with my gun. We each took a hunk of bristler and hastened back to camp. The next morning I thought I would go down to an old house and barn near by and see if I could find some heans to roast for coffee, something we had not indulged in for a long time. I was overjoyed to see in the time. I was overjoyed to see in the look of the cook for a piece of cornhered and then to turn him back in beans and with my camp knife I dug out a right smart lot. I hurried back to camp, roasted and pounded them fine, and with my old tin pail and sheetiron skillet soon had fresh pork were, and with his sword raised above his head he gave his commands in a frying and coffee boiling over a brisk five. My mouth watered for a sip of the delicious beverage, and my stomparade.

Calling his regiment in thrilling tones fresh pork. Soon I was comfortably scated with my plate of savory, smok-ing pork and a cup of steaming coffee. I took a sip as a starter, but somehow it didn't taste good; it was disagree able, in fact, and nauseous to my taste I took another, and that was the last

1261, to June, 1862, I was one of the crew of the U. S. S. Susquehanna, of the North Atlantic Squadron. One dark right, I think April 15, 1862, we lay of Charleston, S. C., at anchor, outside the bar, with fires banked, but standing regular sea watches. The night was of Egyptian darkness. I was in the Editor National Tribune: The 11th Ohio Companies—five from Miami County, three from Darke County Miami County, three from Darke County of the tribute of the Light Cooke served in the 1st Dragoons up until the time he returned from Europe, which is not the case. I served in Co. C. 2d U. S. Dragoons, under command of Lieut-Col. Philip St. breeze, just enough to fill a sail, and approaching us not far away was a vessel. We could not see her distinctly, of course, for she had no lights; neither had we, but she seemed lights; colonel, J. Finley Harrison; Lieuten-ant-Colonel, Joseph W. Frizell; Major, A. H. Coleman, and had in round numbers about 1,069.

On May 1, 1861, it moved to Camp Dennison, O., being the first full regiment in that famous camp. It reorganized June 20, 1861, for the three genized June 20, 1861, for the three genized service, with eight companies, Cos. E and I joined the regiment in August, 1862, at Clarksburg, W. Va.

Upon reorganizing the men elected of the same service, and the service of the service of the brig. For such she proved to be, spoke to the man at the lead, saying: "How much water have you got. Smith?" Just then the Captain order this picture: About as long as a rall, as slim as a snake, as straight as a bean pole and with a bad nasal twang attached to his voice.

Upon reorganizing the men elected of roharleston. When not more than 250 yards from us the Captain of the brig, for such she proved to be, spoke to the man at the lead, saying: "How much water have you got. Smith?" Just then the Captain order ed. "Let go the anchor," which was done. We heard them paying out chain. That settled it. If he had kept on his course he would have gotten over the bar all right, and have been lying under the guns of Fort Sumter in the morning, instead of those of a big war ship. We lowered the second and third cutters, and took them by surprise. We fit; Joseph W. Frizell, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Augustus H. Coleman, Major.

July 6, 1861, it left Camp Dennison for West Virginia, and arrived at Polat Pleasant July 10, serving in Kanawha Valley and West Virginia until Aug. 17, 1862, when it went East to the Army of Potomac. It was at Bull Run, Frederick City, South Mountain and Antietam, where Col. A. H. Coleman Antietam, where Col. A. H. Coleman Was killed (De Villiers having beer brought the answer.

Men Col. Cooke gave the command, cutters, and took them by surprise. We gave them no time to make any resist-ance. When daylight came we sent the Captain and crew on board the Susquehanna and placed a prize crew on the brig and sent her to New York. The brig was loaded with sait and quinine, and had six nice brass fieldpleces, with caissons, etc., and full equipment. The Captain of the brig swore and tore around, but it was no good. He brought the answer. I do not know when Cooke returned from Europe, but I think Albert Sidney Johnston was in command of the bearings all right, but thought he had better wait till morning before going to enter the Confederate army.—H. H. Wilson, Newell, Pa.

Cumberland Gap.

Editor National Tribune: I am mor than pleased with your Army of the Cumberland, and with your permission will add a word as to Mill Springs an Cumberland Gap. Our battery, the 9th Ohio, or Wetmore's Battery, was previous to Mill Springs a four-gun tery, but two guns captured at that battle were turned over to us. This made us a six-gun battery, with details from Gen. John B. Turchin, Third Division, Gen. A. Baird, Fourteenth Corps.

It was mustered out June 20, 1864. Recruits and veterans went through with Sherman to the sea as a battalion, not as a regiment, D. C. Stubs in command.

It has the credit for the following battles as a regiment: Hoover's Gaptenn: Tuliahoma, Tenn.; Chickamauga, Ga.; Rossville Gap, Ga.; Lookout Mountain, Ga.; Mission Ridge, Ga.; Buczard's Roost, Ga.; Rocky Face Buzzard's Roost, Ga.; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.; Resaca, Ga.; with very many minor affairs. It had four officers killed, seven wounded. Total killed, wounded and missing, 152. After Antietam, P. P. Lane was commissioned Colonel, Ogden Street Lleutenant Colonel, Asa Higgins Major. The latter is living in Oakland, Cal.—Thos. L. Siewart, First Lleutenant, Co. I, Dayton, O. ing he had the right of way, at the same time ordering his two guns on the other dde into battery, threatening De Courey, if the boat moved from the whari with the infantry before his battery was over, with fire from his two guns. A hotel, and his men took hold and helpeas get our guns over, and more that hat, up Rockcastle Hill bank. Wamped at Cumberland Ford and Mos House until the forward movement for Cumberland Gap, going into Powell's Valley yia Rogers's Gap, and taking

possession of Cumberland Gap about June 20. On the evening of that day Gen. Morgan ordered Capt. Loster's Where Is It!-The President of the 124th

ended in a drill in Vicksburg, at the ter-mination of which the flag was presented to the successful regiment by the

ed in The National Tribune April 19. 1996, calls forth from Wm, H. Allen, Co. G. 17th Iowa, Knoxville, Iowa, an of five general officers who had been indignant protest. Comrade Allen first made the acquaintance of Wirz on Dec.

24. 1864, when he was turned into An-24, 1864, when he was turned into An-24, 1864, when he was turned into Andersonville. What he endured in that hell upon earth God only knows. Col. Hammond says that Wirz implored him with tears in his eyes to impress upon the authorities at Richmond to give the prisoners better food. Comrade Allen thinks this was said for effect only, for if better food had been provided the if better food had been provided the prisoners would never have gotten it campaign against Mobile, and the Exany more than they did the clothing, ceislor Banner went with the Third blankets and other articles sent by the Sanitary Commission of the North. Wirz appropriated these for himself, and boasted that he was killing more Yandara that he was killing was he was boasted that he was killing more Yan-kees than Lee at the front. Comrade kees than Lee at the front. Comrade Allen thinks the proposed monument should be located at the South Gate, where many a poor soldler was murdered. It was here Wirz had his nigger order to lighten transportation; that

belt and a bodyguard." To use Comrade Allen's own words, like a human being. In Feb- the enemy. ruary, 1865, one cold night, some of the with orders to stop foraging. I was at the time a real hungry solder, and persuaded a comrade to go with me on an independent scout, contrary to orders, of course, but I was just determined to get something to eat. We found a big wild hog in a swamp, weighing nearly 200 pounds, which I wight with my gun. We each took a killed with my gun. We each took a killed with my gun, we hastened back to

> bread and then to turn him back in prison. All the beys were dumbfounded by this act of humanity. They all believed the bpy would be shot."

Colored Troops.

Editor National Tribune: Please state the number of colored troops that were engaged during the rebellion.—George E. Wood, Waterbury, Conn. The total number of colored troops enlisted during the war was 186,097. Editor National Tribune.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.

political and military skill.

Ill. Association is Anxious for Infor-

After the surrender of Vicksburg.
and Gen. M. D. Leggett had succeeded
Gen. Logan in command of the Third
Division of the Seventeenth Corps, the
latter, "desiring to bring the troops of
his command to the highest possible
condition of drill and discipline," announced in General Orders No. 4,
stened until the "Excelsior Banner, resurrected and restored, shall rest by
their side. Any information concerning this banner will be thankfully received by the undersigned, who belonged to the regiment which won the
flag, and who, as President of his Regimental Association, believes it to be
stored until the "Excelsior Banner,
resurrected and restored, shall rest by
their side. Any information concerning this banner will be thankfully received by the undersigned, who belonged to the regiment which won the
flag, and who, as President of his Regimental Association, believes it to be
stored until the "Excelsior Banner,
resurrected and restored, shall rest by
their side. Any information concerning this banner will be thankfully relevel by the undersigned. Who belonged to the regiment which won the
day, and who, as President of his Regimental Association, believes it to be nounced in General Orders No. 4. mental Association, believes it to be signed by J. C. Douglas, Assistant Adhis duty to use such means as he has at jutant-General, that he would provide his command to locate the missing a blue battleflag on which would be trophy.—C. E. Bassett, Austin Station inscribed in silver letters "Third Divi-sion, Seventeenth Army Corps, Excel-sior," to be presented to the regiment of the division which, "in battalion drill, soldierly appearance, condition of camp, discipline, and all those quali-ties which characterize the efficient, some of the largest battles of the civil soldierly and model regiment, shall war and the number killed, wounded celsior Regiment of the Third Divi- Commander, Post 166, G. A. R., Depart-

The contest lasted about 30 days, and Mass. gallant McPherson, the award having been made by the unanimous decision

became the property of the division

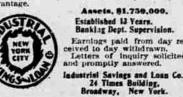
stockade, where he put many a poor he made a thorough search for the flag fellow and left him to die. Col. Hamin the Spring of 1865 for the purpose fellow and left him to die. Col. Hammond says Wirz was unarmed and unattended when he passed through the prison. "While I was there," says Comrade Allen, "never did Wirz come through without two revolvers in his left and a bedygneral". flag must have been taken by some one belonging to the Union army, as the 'I never knew Wirz to do but one thing stores referred to were not captured by

I have a copy of the General Order prisoners stole one strip off the dead-line. It was discovered in the morning, the judges who awarded the flag, also Gens. Johnston and Sherman, we lay on our arms and were to be furnished rations from a rebel town two miles away, tions from a rebel town two miles away. sued an order that no more rations would be given out until the culprit was found. It was plain that some one would have to acknowledge taking it. this flag to the regiment which "dethis flag to the regiment which "deservedly earned it after a severe strug- Tribune.

In Memorial Hall at Springfield, Ill.

INVEST CONSERVATIVELY BE SURE OF

We cannot offer greater dividends rom investments than careful borpay. But if your savings institutions demand i



a place made sacred by the presence of war-worn remnants, where visitors are awed into whispers and old sol-diers are forced into tears, the battle-

flags of the "Excelsior Regiment" repose. The ends of justice will not be served until the "Excelsior Banner."

The Largest Battles.

Editor National Tribune: Will you the best claim to the title 'Ex- and missing in each.-W. G. ment of Massachusetts, Easthampton

In the seven days' retres! Gaines's Mills to Malvern Hill there were 1,582 killed, 7,709 wounder, 5,958 missing; making a total of 15,249 where the Confederate loss was 17,583.
At Stone River there were 1,533 killed, 7,245 wounded, 2,800 missing; making a total of 11,578 to 14,560 on the Confederate side.

At Chancellorsville there were 1,512 killed, 9,518 wounded and 5,000 missing; making a total of 16,030 to 12,281 on the Confederate side. At the Siege of Vicksburg there were 545 killed, 3,688 wounded, 303 missing; making a total of 4,536 to a loss of 31,-277 on the Confederate side.

At Gettysburg there were probably 5,000 killed, 11,000 wounded and 5,643 missing; making a total of 23,000 to 31,621 on the Confederate side.

In the Wilderness there were 2,309 killed, 12,185 wounded, 3,893 missing: making a total of 18,387 to 11,400 Con-

federates. At Spottsylvania there were 2,031 killed, 7,956 wounded, 2,577 missing; total 12,564 to 9,000 Confederates. At Antietam there were 2,010 killed. 9,416 wounded, 1,643 missing; total 12,469 to 25,399 Confederates.

At Chickamauga there were 1.644 killed, 9.262 wounded, 4.945 missing; total 15.851 to 17.804 Confederates. 8,951 killed and missing and 23,282 wounded to 32,283 on the Confederate

side. At the Opequan there were 653 killed, 3.719 wounded, 618 missing; total 4.-990 to 5,500 on the Confederate side.

The 7th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short history of my old regiment, the th N. Y.; also, of the 41st Wis., espetally Co. C .- Ira A. Champlin, Olean,

There were two 7th N. Y. The first 7th N. Y., also called the Steuben Regi-ment, was organized at New York City April 23, 1861, to serve two years, and mustered out May 8, 1863. Col. John E. Bendix was discharged Aug. 6, 1861; Col. Edward Kapff resigned Feb. 8 1862, and Col. George Von Schack was n command when the regiment was mustered out. He was brevetted a Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. It onged to Hancock's Division, Sec ond Corps, and lost 102 killed and 47

from disease, etc.
The second 7th N. Y. was organized at Hart Island from August, 1863, and was mustered out Aug. 4, 1865. The Colonel was George Von Schack, who was brevetted a Brigadier-General. It

Dill's Absorbent Stomach Treatment



Dill's Trinity Co., Oakland Music Fratt, Chicago

belonged to Miles's Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost 55 killed and 73 died from disease. The 41st Wis., composed of seven companies, was organized at Milwau-kee, June 8, 1864, to serve 100 days, and was mustered out September, 1864. It had no Colonel, but was under the ommand of Lieut.-Col. George B. Goodwin. It lost 18 men from disease, We cannot give company histories.-Editor National Tribune

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys., 899 14th 8t. N. W., Washington, D. C. Pounded 1864 by Milo B. Stevens, 14th Unio Battery, Granches at Chicago, Cleveland, Defroit.

A SOUTHERN LOCATION your home, your manufactu plant, or your business.

All conditions are favorable. There are fine markets good locations, low cost of labor, splendid distributing facilities and cheapest power. The South is now making greater progress than any other section. If you would learn about its developments and the opportunities for good locations along the Southern Railway, write for our publications, which will be sent free on request.

ATTENTION, COMRADES.

YOUR UNCLE SAM DOES NOT
wear a truss: but he gives a Rorick
Air Cushion Truss free of cost, to all
who are pensioned for hernia under
the old law. No other truss like the
Rorick Air Pad Trus; to retain heeralia. Comfortable, durable, cures inplure. Nearly every old
soldler wears our No. 228 Truss. If you want one,
apply at once. Write for instructions. Catalogue free.

When satisfied. We take all t

The Struggle for Missouri

A New War History of the Greatest Value By JOHN McELROY

HE STRUGGLE for the control of the great State of Missouri, with her wealth of resources, myriads of excellent soldiers, and dominating position in the Mississippi Valley, was one of the most tremendous of the issues precipitated upon the country by the firing upon Fort Sumter. The way that Missouri would go was almost vital to the success of either side. If she could be taken into the Southern Confederacy, it would be an accession of power that would promise almost the certainty of victory to the newly set up Government; and on the other hand, if her weight could be thrown for the Union, it would be a tower of strength to the Government in the mighty task before it of reasserting its authority. Into this struggle for the control of the mighty State entered some of the ablest men then living, and they played for the colossal stake at issue with the highest courage, foresight and

The contest began immediately after the election of Abraham Lincoln by Claiborne F. Jackson, the Governor of Missouri, and all the officials associated with him in the State Government, attempting to carry out the plans which had been so successful in taking the other States of the South over into Secession. Jackson and his coterie found opponents that were quite equal, if not superior, to them in the stanch Union men of Missouri, led by Hon. Frank P. Blair, to whose assistance came later Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, and the struggle between the splendidly-able, sagacious, bold and forceful leaders on both sides makes a story of thrilling interest. The first stake played for was the possession of the city of St. Louis and the great United States Arsenal, and then followed the campaign for the control of the State with the battles of Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge, by which the Unionists won a complete victory, displaced the Secessionist State Government, installed one favorable to the Union, and securely fastened Missouri, with all her fighting men and material resources, firmly on the side of the Union. It makes one of the most momentous epochs in American history, and its story is told with vivid interest from first to last, coupled with entire historical accuracy and the utmost fairness to the participants on both sides. It is something never before done or attempted, and it contains a vast amount of the most valuable history which has never been assembled before in any one volume.

The book is handsomely printed on fine paper, with large, clear type, and embellished by maps, to the preparation of which the greatest care has been given, so as to present to the reader at a glance the controlling geographical and topographical features in the mighty campaigns. In addition to these is a magnificent three-color picture of the historical meeting between Lyon and Blair on one side and Gov. Jackson and Gen. Sterling Price on the other, in which all arguments and all attempts to patch up a truce were exhausted, and there was nothing left but immediate appeal to the sword. The war began as soon as the meeting broke up. There are also unusually fine portraits of all the leading actors in these great events, with artistic pictures of some of the incidents. The volume is bound in a rich, attractive, lasting binding, which will make it an ornament to any library and be worthy of its great and permanent historical value.

The price of the book, postpaid, is \$2. This book will be ready for delivery September 30. No order for the first edition of the "Struggle for Missouri" will be received after August 30.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.